

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 3. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance, directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

Brush Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Brushes, at his Factory, on Main-street, a few doors above Postlethwait's tavern; and informs the merchants and the public, that they may be supplied with Brushes of every description, lower than can be imported, and of equal if not superior quality.

He flatters himself that as all domestic manufacturers have a claim to preference, that his establishment will meet with encouragement.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

The Farmers of Kentucky will render a public service by directing their servants to save the *Bristles* from every Hog—for which the highest price in Cash will be given. Their being scalded does not injure them.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813.

51-6t.

Apprentices

TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three active Lads as apprentices to the Book-binding business.

WILLIAM ESSEX.

47-1f.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, J will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from their houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town. Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813.

47-1f.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths
Cassimers
Coatings
Flannels
Blankets
Swansdown
Toiletts
Manchester Cords
Velvets
Marseilles
Bombazetts
Black & Grey Worst-
ed House
Black & white Silk do
Cotton do
Buckskin and Beaver
Gloves
Ladies' Long & Short
Kid do.
Ladies' Black and
White Silk do.
Silk Shawls
Linen & Cott. Checks
&c. &c.
Crockery Ware
Glass do.
Hard do.
Tin do.
Men's & Boys' Fur &
Wool Hats
Women's, Men's and
Children's Moroc-
co Shoes
Men's coarse Shoes
Fine do
Children's Coarse do
Port, Madeira and
Sherry Wines,
Brandy
Rum
Peach Brandy
Gin
Cherry Bounce
Blackberry Cordial
Cherry do.
Anise do.
Mint do.
Whiskey
Cider-royal
Vinegars
Orleans' Molasses
Gunpowder & Young
Hyon Teas
Slates &c. &c.

Country Cott. Cloths
Coarse Muslins,
Callicoes,
Shirtings,
Dainties,
White and Colored
Cambric Muslins
Leno &c.
Black Crapes
Black and Plaid Silk
White & Black Lace
Ribbands
Artificial Flowers
Black, Check & Fan-
dy Silk Hkfs.
Maddrass do.
Check Cambric do.
Plain, white & fan-
dy do.
Chintz Shawls
Common Cotton do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf, Lump and Or-
leans' Sugars
Pepper
Alspice
Ginger
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Nutmegs
Raisins
Powder
Shot
Lead
Gin Flints
Shad
Mackerel
Herring
Salt
Logwood
Crowly Steel
Castings
Ropes assorted
Brushes
Lamp Black in lb. p
pers
Tobacco
School Books
Writing Paper
Slates &c. &c.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813.

48

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to *Lowry & Shaw*, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

66-1f.

HENRY C. SLEIGHT
PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A MISCELLANEOUS PAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE TOILET.

THE great number of weekly publications which are now in circulation in the state of Kentucky, and indeed throughout the western country, would be sufficient to deter the publisher from this undertaking, were he not convinced that the proposed work, will be a source of amusement to the aged, and a vehicle of pleasing instruction to the male and female youth in the western country. On the powers of his own mind, he places but a small degree of reliance; but having received assurance of the assistance of a respectable number of gentlemen of letters, whose abilities have already rendered them conspicuous in the state, and whose upright conduct through life, is a sufficient proof of their undeviating attachment to virtue and morality, he feels confident that this work will be read with a suitable zest, by those who may be liberal enough to patronise it.

The following is the plan upon which the *Toilet* will be conducted:

1. Under the head of 'History,' will be inserted, such extracts from ancient and modern history, as will be calculated to re-animate and delight the parent, and to instruct, invigorate and enoble the minds of the children; to infuse into the breast of all, a degree of national and military pride, that must prove beneficial to the country.

2. Under the head of 'Biography,' it is intended to furnish the readers of The *Toilet* with suitable selections from ancient and modern works; and particularly to portray the conduct of such heroes as distinguished themselves during the revolution; and to snatch from oblivion, the memories of those who have, and who may hereafter act a conspicuous part in the present contest.

3. Under the head of 'Theology,' will be inserted extracts from the most popular theological works now in circulation; and such original religious communications as may, by the publisher, be deemed advantageous to the community.

4. Under the head of 'Miscellany,' the publisher contemplates furnishing his readers with such amusing fragments, anecdotes and political selections, as will be read with pleasure by persons of every description.

5. Under the head of 'Original Essays,' will be found such original articles as the scientific gentlemen of the country may be pleased to favor the publisher with.

6. Under the head of 'Intelligence,' will always be found a summary of the most important foreign and domestic news.

The publisher also requests the favor of such persons as may feel themselves adequate, and may wish to devote their leisure hours to the composition of agricultural, or such other essays as may come within the plan upon which it is proposed to conduct *The Toilet*.

To attempt to delineate the advantages that may result to the community from the proposed work, would be a task too elaborate & prolix, to come within the compass of a prospectus. It is however an admitted fact, that such works (which should always be kept free from the bickerings of party, or personal and political controversies,) have done more to refine & polish society, than could have been effected in any other way and at the same expense. It is also worthy of remark that this work will afford to western geniuses an opportunity of displaying their intellectual powers, without the apprehension of being exposed to the censures of the world.

In no instance will the publisher descend to the insertion of a single sentence that would improperly produce a blush on the most refined female.

CONDITIONS.

THE *TOILET* shall be printed on new type and fine imported paper; each number to contain four super royal quarto pages. In case five hundred subscribers are obtained by the first of March next, the first number will be published on Friday the 11th of the same month, and will continue to appear weekly, on the same day, while the public patronage is sufficient to defray the expense.

Great care will be taken to have the papers of distant subscribers, enclosed in such a manner as to prevent their getting injured.

Each year will complete one volume. A title page and index will accompany the last number of each volume, gratis.

The price will be two DOLLARS payable within two months after the reception of the first number, or a note for THREE DOLLARS, to be paid at the expiration of the year.

1-3t. Lexington, Dec. 28, 1813.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813.

1-1f.

Merchant Tailor Establishment.

OWENS & COYLE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a choice selection of Cloths, Casimers, Stockinetts, fancy Vestings, and a general assortment of articles in their line of business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Their business will be carried on in all its branches under the firm of

OWENS & COYLE,

Next door to the Kentucky Insurance Office, Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1813.

1-1f.

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

Notice.

I HAVE removed my CABINET-MAKING SHOP, from my former stand, opposite to Wm. Miller's in Winchester on Main-street; where I intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and am in hopes of continuing my share of the public patronage.

GEORGE KENADY.
Winchester, Jan. 3, 1814. 1-4t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the stable of Dr. Campbell, on the 15th of December last, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about 14 1/2 hands high, his two hind feet white, about eight years old, paces; brand on the right shoulder and buttock, the letters not recollect. I will give a reward of \$ 5, and pay all reasonable charges.

1-3t. JOHN M. MORTON.

Kentucky Insurance Office, 1st of January, 1814.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent for the half year ending on this day, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 7th inst.

2-2t. ARM. S. BARTON, Cashier.

TAKEN up by Wm. Atcheson, in Fayette county, a sorrel horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old, near hind foot white, a small blaze. Appraised before me this 12th day of October 1813, to \$ 30.

2-2t. SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P. C.

June 21, 1813.

GIVEN up to James Laney, in Floyd county, near the mouth of the Elk Fork, on Licking, by David Fanning, one SORREL HORSE, 3 years old, blaze in his forehead, both hind feet white—fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceptible—appraised to \$ 30.

1-3t. JAMES LANEY, J. P.

TAKEN up by William Grady living five miles from Lexington, near the Republican Meeting House, one GRAY MARE, 12 1/2 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a split in her near fore hoof up to the hair, blaze face; appraised to ten dollars.

MATHEW ELDER, J. P.

October 30, 1813. 1-3t.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Lexington Post-Office, Ky. on the 31st of Dec. 1813, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Capt. Wm. O. Allen Elisha jr. Allen Elisha jr.

Albright John Aubrey Henry Anderson James

Agnaw Ann Alexander Robert Ayres John

Alexander Aaron Atchley Daniel Andrews Jeremiah Armstrong Saml. Atchley Daniel

Alexander John Aiken Richard Abernathy Blackston 2

Ancell Wm. Aiken Richardson 2

Aningham Geo. Aiken Richardson 2

Blythe Samuel Badgely David & Aaron

Blan John Badr Abraham sen.

Buckner Elizabeth G. Brown Sam. M.

Bishop Robert H. Barr Robert R.

Burns Dennis Beard William

Brashear Resin Barber Ira

Banton Mr. Boon William

Bradford John Badgely David & Aaron

Bud Abraham sen.

Butler Lt. Col. Anty.

Buckley Edmond

Bowes Joseph Boyer Jacob

Bowman Abraham jr.

Bryant Richard Bowles William

[We request the attention of the reader to the following article.]

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

A new session of congress has commenced. To the American people must its labors be devoted during the present unexampled state of things. To despond, would dishonor the promise of the nation, and give the base and profigate accusers of government the unique admission that we have neither the conduct nor the valor of our enemy—that our resources and firmness yield to the depression of fortune—that the intellect to retrieve, and the resolution to resist, the temporary effect of a disappointed hope, are wanting, in a cause rendered the more interesting from its vicissitudes. Instead of retiring from the storm, let us court its dangers. In the suspension of arms, let us prepare for war, and when the elements no longer impede our march, and the wounds of our soldiers no longer remind them of the comforts of their homes, let us carry our arms beyond that point which this fall would have limited our utmost hopes. Such is the wish of the nation, and such will be the vote of congress. A confidence in our cause and a knowledge of our resources, had induced the expectation of a brilliant termination of the campaign, and surely more complete means to effect the given object could not be asked. "The sufficiency of our force, and the insufficiency of that of the enemy, were distinctly ascertained."

Thus armed and prepared for the smiles or frowns of fortune, furnished with the means that government could produce, and that fact so notorious to the world, it was indeed a surprise that our operations were so unexpectedly suspended. We felt the enthusiasm of our cause giving vigor to our arms; that in penetrating to the capital of our enemy, we could once more present those overtures of peace which again and again have been declined, and that if still deaf to the entreaties of justice or the suggestions of prudence, we might sever from her arms the possession of a territory already panting for a union with our republic. But whatever might have been our expectations, it is folly to complain, when reason calls on us to act. If, to the want of military capacity in our generals, we owe the present suspension of our military career, we are not without our remedy. The first essays of a nation are seldom attended with immediate success. Our troops are untaught, our generals unskilled. The organization of our staff, though perfect in theory, still requires the aid of practical experience. System may arrange, and valor may execute, but alone to the maturity of experiment we must owe the formation of a well disciplined army. Our sluggish transit from peace to war, had hastened the promotion of active men. The late secretary of war, tho' correct in his office, still wanted necessary requisites for giving force and effect to our military operations. Checked in the rapidity of our views, by the unexpected but incidental fatalities of a new establishment, we saw with the highest satisfaction the auspices of a different system under the present minister of war. Uncommonly gifted by nature with the richest of her endowments, informed and improvized by a residence in France, the seat of military science; personally intimate with the greatest tacticians of that country; he seemed particularly adapted to the exigency of the times. One great and governing trait in his character is the conception of means to effect a proposed end. In expedients, few minds are more fertile, and the best evidence of his excellence is the rapid translation of his department from confusion to system. Controlled by a plan of operations far from being military, but which under the auspices of a board of officers, had been recommended to the nation, which had an inception without much probability of an end; which was conceived without plan, and pursued without vigor; which had alienated the confidence of both government and people—the present secretary of war could hope to give little else to its execution than the impress of his genius. The concentration of force, really the great art of war, had not been acted upon, and the first effort, therefore, was to unite the scattered fragments of the army, and select for its command, men of at least more activity if not of capacity. Public opinion had already designated general Wilkinson & general Hampton for military commanders.—They were already before the public eye, as yet untried; they were entitled to it, as their legitimate rank, and supposed at least to possess those advantages which experience necessarily confers on age. But their pretensions were independent of age. They had served in the revolutionary war, and though we do not think that fact supplies the absence of talent, still it ought at least to furnish an apology for the selection. The opinion of the north, and the opinion of the south, concurred in the appointment. Even the service of a parade was considered as presenting stronger claims than the geographical selection among citizens, which otherwise must have taken place. Under those circumstances, strong & peculiar in themselves, gen. Wilkinson was sent to command the army of the west, gen. Hampton of the north. It is true, it was whispered at the time, that the public service might be sacrificed to personal resentment.—But when gen. Wilkinson tendered to general Hampton a generous oblivion of the past, and an active co-operation in the future, it was far from the thought of any individual, that to that cause could be attributed any part of the present public complaint, nor do we know that the suspicion is entitled to existence; it may, however, be indulged as a surmise, during a state of conjecture, in which the public mind is lost, at the unaccountable fact that a junction was not formed, that the army of the north should have made its rapid movement before advices were received of the embarkation of the troops at Grenadier Island, and its still more rapid retrograde movement when, in all human probability, the army of the west was fighting its way down the St. Lawrence. The explanation of general Hampton given to the nation, only increases our regret, that the time and place were not designated by general Wilkinson in his order, and that a discretionary power should have been abused, at the very moment when its abuse led to a close the reputation of the army and the hopes of the country. But these are questions which will be referred to their proper tribunal; at that time only is it competent to give an opinion. We do not urge the irresponsibility of the government for the acts of its officers, because that responsibility emanates from the power of appointment; but we do think that a distinction ought to be taken between separate & independent officers, and that if the government have furnished every means which either foresight or skill could provide, not to them is to be imputed a suspension over which they had no control.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

[The following distinguished notice of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, is extracted from an intelligent republican print of the *Eastern Star*, called the "New Hampshire Patriot."]

The wish which the writer so fervently reiterates, we are happy to state will soon be gratified—an col. Johnson sets out in a few days for Washington City.]—Ken. Gaz.

"We hope that col. Johnson, covered with scars, may again appear in congress, to put to the blush those men who have reviled and abused him—we hope he may appear, to silence his eloquence, the abuses which have been heaped on the people of Kentucky by British advocates there, as the same Kentuckians have silenced the war-hoop of the ferocious British savages who have been opposed to them. With what face can the *Hansons, Shiflers, Grosevors and Websters* stand up and accuse that brave man and his valiant brethren in arms with cowardice—with mercenary motives in commencing and pursuing this second contest for American Independence? With what face can these puny whistlers, who would tamely submit and crouch under every indignity and injury rather than nobly contend for our rights, reproach colonel Johnson for precipitating the nation into a war in which neither himself or his constituents were to participate, but which was to be borne exclusively by the eastern states? We reiterate a wish that he may so far recover from his wounds as to again appear on the floor of congress—that he may

"Strip his sleeves and show those scars

"He for his country had received"—and that those scars, "dumb mouths," may speak to the understandings of the opposition, a conviction and confusion that all the thunders of eloquence have hitherto failed to effect.

MILITARY SUBORDINATION.

An officer who lately belonged to the northern army, has been so obliging as to favor us with a copy of a general order, issued at Sackett's Harbour in October last—it is published solely with a view to the diffusion of just ideas of military discipline and the principles of subordination, without the complete and strict observance of which, from the lowest to the highest individual, it will be absurd to call any body of men an army—and shame, disaster and destruction must follow every step that is taken without it.—*Aurora.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 9, Sackett's Harbour, October 23, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The President having been pleased to appoint Major-General Wilkinson to the command of the troops of this district; in entering on the dread responsibility attached to the trust, he considers it a matter of propriety toward himself and of respect to the army, to submit the following avowals and reflections for the information of all ranks.

The general undertakes the arduous and important task assigned him, with a bosom dead to personal sympathies and antipathies, and alive only to the cause of his country, which he trusts will employ and animate to the exclusion of all minor interests every gentleman who has the honor to command. He therefore calls on all ranks, and he does it with confidence, to co-operate with him cordially for the introduction and maintenance of an uniform system of subordination, discipline and police, without which neither zeal nor numbers, nor courage can avail any thing.

To give effect to military institutions, responsibility and power must be clearly defined and inseparably attached, from the lowest to the highest grades. The sergeant for his squad, the subaltern for his section, the captain for his company, the major for his battalion, the colonel for his regiment, the brigadier for his brigade, and the major general for his division; each in their respective sphere, exercising their proper functions without collision. Preserve this chain of dependence and authority, and the complete machine harmonizes in all its parts—break one link, you disorder the goodly fabric, and confusion and anarchy must ensue. As soon therefore as the army is generally brigaded, the commander can receive no application of a professional nature, but through the medium of his general officers (except in cases of personal grievance) because it is to them he must look for the appearance, conduct and efficiency of their respective corps; and conformably to this principle, general officers will correspond with the colonels or commanding officers of regiments or corps only, they with their captains, and the same relation descends through the subalterns to the non-commissioned officers, the very root of all order and discipline.

The general's orders will be few, and these as concise as possible; he will require from no one (relative rank and functions considered) that which he will not be ready himself to perform; it will be his pride to participate to toil, hazard, peril and glory with those he commands; but his orders and arrangements must be implicitly obeyed and promptly executed.

He will cherish harmony, union and a manly fraternal spirit, as the precursors of triumph and fame; but should intrigue and faction, these demons of discord, ever shew their heads within the limits of his command, it will be his duty to strangle them in the birth.

No correspondence is to be obtruded on the secretary of war, but in cases of personal grievances, and these through the office of the adjutant general; and all gentlemen in commission are required to forbear writing on military topics, past or prospective, before the close of the campaign; because the discordant opinions which are sent forth respecting motives and measures, the merits of which can be understood by those only who govern and direct, distract the public mind, shake public confidence, and degrade the military character.

The rights of a soldier are few, and those should be sedulously guarded. The officer who would usurp or abandon an iota of them, is a traitor to his profession, and unworthy the community of honorable men. Yet we must be careful not to confound republican freedom with military subordination; things as irreconcileable as opposite elements, the one being founded in equality, and the other resting on obedience.

The commanding general during his halt, will give the word, and occasionally issue orders of general import; but major-general Lewis will continue his command of the post, and will be pleased to furnish the following returns and reports as speedily as possible, viz:

1st. The state of the division, in relation to men, arms, clothing and accoutrements, by corps, companies and detachments, to distinguish accurately the duty men, the strong & convalescent, and those deemed too feeble for the duties of the campaign.

2d. Ordnance, military stores and ammunition, fixed and unfixed, to distinguish the horse artillery and their equipments, and the pieces of travelling carriages, small arms and accoutrements, to distinguish good from bad.

3d. Quartermaster stores, tools and implements, to include forage.

4th. Medicine and hospital stores, instruments and furniture.

5th. Transport by land and water, to include equipments and exhibiting the fitness for immediate service.

6th. Clothing and equipment for man and horse.

7th. Camp equipage—and 8th. Provisions and contractor's stores, with their means of transport.

It must be a standing order, that whenever deserter presents himself, he is immediately to be conducted to the commanding officer of the post or place, without being questioned; the same rule is to prevail in respect to strangers or suspected characters found lurking about the army or any detachment of it.

JA: WILKINSON.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

The army at Salmon River, we are happy to learn by an officer directly from the post, have completed their winter quarters, have a plentiful supply of provisions for their present use, and are comfortably situated and in good spirits. We understand that the eighteen months' men, whose time of service has about expired, have, almost without a single exception, re-enlisted into the service. The enemy it is said had concentrated their forces at Cornwall, nearly opposite; and it was confidently believed meditated an attack upon our camp some time during the last week. No apprehensions were entertained as to the result, should the attempt be made; as our numbers and position were deemed amply strong to resist any force they could bring against them. With a view to excite disaffection and insubordination, an insidious placard had been distributed and posted up in the American camp. A man who it was supposed had condescended to become the vile instrument of the enemy in this transaction, was arrested and is in custody; and we are sorry to say is a citizen of this state, not attached to the army. The following is a literal copy of the placard, one of which was handed to us by our informant, endorsed "To the American army at Salmon river."

NOTICE.

All American soldiers who are willing to quit the unnatural war in which they are at present engaged, will receive at the British outposts, the arrears due to them by the American government, to the extent of five months pay. No man shall be required to serve against his own country.

Albany Argus.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Traugh, of Geo. from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill allowing compensation for horses owned by militia or volunteers and killed or lost in the service of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported for the consideration of the House, the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Capt. James Lawrence, a gold medal, and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers who served under him in the sloop of war Hornet, in her conflict with the British vessel of war the Peacock, in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the capture of that vessel. And the president is also requested to communicate to the nearest relative of captain Lawrence, the sense which congress entertains of the loss which the naval service of the U. States has since sustained in the death of that distinguished officer.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him, to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry serving as such, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on lake Erie on the 10th of Sept. in the year 1813, over a British squadron of superior force commanded by Barclay.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Capt. Perry and Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, in such manner as will be most honorable to them; and that the president be further requested to present a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers either of the navy or army serving on board, a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable day.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to present a silver medal with like emblems and devices to the nearest male relative of Lt. John Brooks of the marines, and a sword to the nearest male relations of midshipmen Henry Laub and Thos. Claxton, Jr. and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations.

Resolved, That months pay be allowed to all the petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry serving as such, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander on that signal occasion.

The resolves having all been read, and no amendment being proposed thereto—

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. made a very neat and pertinent speech on the merits of those achievements which are the subject of these resolutions; which our reporter will with pleasure offer to our readers, but want of room and time compels him to omit it in its proper place.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. (Speaker) said, that before the question was put, the Chairman must allow him an opportunity of expressing the high satisfaction he felt at the very handsome and eloquent manner in which the gentleman from S. Carolina had acquitted himself in the observations he had just made. It would indeed have ill become the representatives of the people, when every city on the continent had

almost literally blazed with joy on the occasion of these victories, to have remained silent on this subject.

Our ships on the ocean, commanded by the most gallant officers in the world, had already shewn what American tars could do, ship to ship. It remained for the Hero of Erie to exhibit to them an awful lesson of our capacity to fight them in a squadron, against not only an equal but superior force. If he were to relate the circumstances which in his opinion most distinguished the Hero of that battle, Mr. Clay said, he should certainly refer to that mentioned by the gentleman from South Carolina. Imagine to yourself (said he) this valuable officer in the hour of peril, his vessel a wreck, her deck strewn with the mangled bodies of his dead and dying comrades—and admire, with me, the cool intrepidity and consummate skill with which he seized the propitious moment, changed his station, and, aided by his gallant second in command, and only second in merit, pressed forward to fame and victory. Such an action, it has been well said, has scarcely its parallel in history. The importance of this victory can be more readily realized, when we look at its consequences. It led to the victory on land, by which a territory was delivered, and a province conquered. No longer is the patriotic soldier, whose safety ought to be guarded by all the principles of honor and of modern warfare, to be delivered over in cold blood to the merciless tomahawk.—No longer the mother wakes to the agonizing spectacle of her child torn from her breast, and immolated to savage brutality. Here, sir, said he, the consequences of that victory are most conspicuous; and, coming from a country in the vicinity of the scene of action, and so sensibly alive to its consequences, I could not forbear expressing my high satisfaction at giving my vote in favor of these propositions. Mr. C. could not sit down, he said, without expressing his pleasure at finding that the name of Elliott was coupled with that of Perry. Lt. Elliott had given, in the capture of the British brig Detroit, last winter, a promise of future greatness in the line of his profession.—The admirable manner in which he had in the battle of Erie seconded his brave commander, attested the propriety of connecting his name in their resolve with that of the Hero of the Lake.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions, which were by the House ordered to a third reading to-day.

They were accordingly read a third time, and unanimously passed.

IN SENATE—December 20.

Mr. Bledsoe submitted a resolution to instruct the committee on military affairs, to inquire as to the expediency of making provision by law for the alteration and improvement of the Medical Staff in the army of the United States.

The Senate agreed to consider the same.

Mr. Bledsoe explained in a few words the reason which induced him to offer the resolution, which he had the honor to submit to the consideration of the Senate. He said he had received indubitable information that much of the mortality which had occurred in the army of the United States, was justly attributable to the want of medical aid among the troops, and in many instances, to the unpardonable neglect of those persons who had been appointed to superintend the medical concerns of the military establishment. He said it was highly indispensable that proper provisions on this important subject be made.

On motion the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Dana gave notice, that at a future day, he should ask leave to introduce a bill respecting Field Officers of the Militia, as well as Officers of the Staff.

Mr. Worthington submitted a resolution, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a blank number of additional military schools, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Worthington in offering the resolution, said his own observation, as well as that of every honorable member of the senate, no doubt had been sufficient to authorise him to say that many disgraceful and unilitary scenes had been exhibited in the service of the United States, occasioned by ignorance and the absolute want of military science among the officers in the army. He did not make this statement in disparagement of the individuals who held commissions in our armies. He well knew that the peaceful condition of this country for the last twenty years, before the war in which we are now engaged, had tended greatly to destroy a military passion among the people, and to banish all science or even practical experience in relation to belligerent affairs. It was not then surprising to find great ignorance in every section of the army. It cannot have escaped the notice of every one that our brave naval officers have, in every instance in which they have encountered the enemy, done honor to themselves, to the navy, to the United States. To what, he would ask, can be ascribed the great difference, which has been observable in the military and naval services? Whence arises that difference which has impressed itself upon the observation of every member of the community? In answering these simple but deeply interesting enquiries, no one will err. Our little navy operated during the long interval of peace which we have enjoyed, as a school, in which those principles have been taught, those habits have been inculcated, and that genius has been fostered, which have earned for us a blaze of national glory. He said he was thence encouraged to hope and believe that the establishment of military schools in the United States would reproduce that spirit, those principles and habits which had been elicited during the revolutionary war. He said he was encouraged to offer the resolution, which he had submitted to the consideration of the senate, from a conviction on his part, that the establishment of military schools would ultimately be greatly beneficial to this nation. If they should not prove to be the source of present good, hereafter, when we may have enjoyed another interval of peace, and when it shall be again necessary to draw the sword in defence of our rights and our privileges, we shall experience their good effects.

We shall not then be stumbling in the field with untutored multitudes and with ignorant officers. He was warranted in believing that had there been nurtured in the country institutions such as those he contemplated, much of

that valuable blood which had been freely

poured out, would have been saved.—These are the views of this subject which had been impressed upon his mind, and were the considerations which had prompted him to move the resolution now offered.

The senate then considered the resolution and agreed thereto.

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing this week, and will shortly have ready for delivery FINE DRAUGHT ALE, in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper order, to have an extensive and regular supply of each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS

Will be daily on sale during the Brewing season at four pence half penny per bushel. The advantage of using Brewer's Grains as food for cattle in general, and more particularly for milch cows, is so well

Foreign Intelligence.

Extracts from London papers to November 6.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE.

With the loss of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon, Leipsic taken, &c.

First battle.—After a hard and sanguinary action on the 16th Oct. which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second battle.—This battle fought on the same day as the first was equally well contested & bloody. But at length Bonaparte succeeded in breaking through the centre of the prince of Schwarzenburg's army by bringing up the whole of his cavalry, under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve, and drove Bonaparte back on the point he occupied before he pierced the prince of Schwarzenburg's centre. The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage.—On the 17th Oct. they prepared for the more important battle, that was to take place on the next day.

Third battle.—On the 18th, the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the crown prince and Blucher, and the prince of Schwarzenburg attacked Bonaparte in all his positions. He fought with the determination and desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his crown depends upon the issue of the conflict; but his obstinacy, his talents, his skill were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon.

Leipsic was stormed, without giving the enemy a day's respite. The allies advanced to Leipsic the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance, took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition, &c.

Thus in four days, Bonaparte's army was reduced one half—a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time, in his calamitous campaign in Russia.

Loss on the 16th, by Ney, 12,000 men
do. 18th, by Bonaparte, 40,000
do. 19th, storming Leipsic 30,000

Total 82,000

Driven from Leipsic, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurt, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurt was cut off. He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and his reinforcements. The allies are in pursuit, and he is destined, we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeats.

The last despatch from Sir Charles Stuart, is dated at Leipsic, Oct. 19th, from which the following are extracts:—

My LORD—Europe at length approaches her deliverance; and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of some abler pen, to detail to your lordships the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavoring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty; postponing more detailed accounts until a first opportunity.

The victory of gen. Blucher upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte, in the neighborhood of Leipsic.

The collective loss of above 100 pieces; 60,000 men; an immense number of prisoners; the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army; also the Bavarian and Wurtemburg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry; many generals, among whom are Reigner, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day.

The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsic, this morning; the magazines, artillery and stores of the place; with the king of Saxony and all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army; all the enemy's wounded, (the number of which exceeded 30,000); the narrow escape of Bonaparte who fled from Leipsic at 6 o'clock the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow of the French army, who are endeavoring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result, your lordship can but arrive at, from an account of our military positions.

[Here follows an account of the situation of the allied armies]

P. S. to the above despatch.—On the field of battle this day, an officer arrived from gen. Totterburn, bringing the account of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town; which were presented to the emperor of Russia.

C. STUART.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH, TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences in Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory,

obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastians, and finally, by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed with the highest satisfaction the consummate skill and ability of the great commander Field Marshal Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the north of Europe, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations, which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm and Bentez, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the hearts of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations combined with such consummate prudence, vigor and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The smalls of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the greatest confidence on your dispositions to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers has produced a change of the most momentous consequence in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers, to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavarie against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction, the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government; and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power in the common cause you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you that the measures adopted by the government of the U. States, for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valor of his majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the UNITED STATES to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with due attention to the interests of his majesty's subjects.

I am at all time ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce, and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year will afford material relief to his majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now so happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Wm. P. Duval to the Editor of the Repository, dated WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1813.

DEAR SIR—An Embargo has passed into a law, from this time to the first of January 1815. I was opposed to this measure from an honest conviction, that it would do us more injury than our enemies. Whether the district I have the honor to represent, was in favor or against this measure, I do not know; but as I have acted to the best of my judgment, and as I think, for their interest, I am satisfied with my own conduct.

"The taxes are high, I voted for all. But at that time, I was satisfied that the taxes on stills was too high, but as I saw that if the taxes on

To the firmness and perseverance of this country, these advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration amate us to new exertions, and we shall thus trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1814.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

This gentleman has lately become the subject of extraordinary notice, and has already been marked by a certain cabal, as the object of their slander and cruel insinuation—thereby expecting to destroy his reputation with the president and with the American nation, and to deprive the country of his useful services at this important crisis.

No matter what the secretary may be concerned in—no matter how intelligent and efficient his plans are—still he has done wrong—"he must be destroyed at any rate."

It has never been denied but what the northern army was supplied with every munition of war, &c. necessary to carry into effect its objects, and because for other reasons the expedition was suspended, it is the fault of the secretary of war!

The garrison at Niagara has been captured and massacred by the enemy; and tho' general Armstrong had directed the governor of New-York to re-inforce that point in due time, this too, is the fault of the secretary of war!

If men of worth are to be thus unjustly as-sailed and hunted down, how can we expect the character and interests of the nation to be supported as they ought to be?

If the genius which assisted in planning and in executing the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, which was improved by a seven year's service in the American revolution, and which was perfected by a residence of many years in France, the seat of military science, is not fit to direct our military operations, where shall we find one that is?

ALCIBIADES.

"LEXINGTON DICTATION."

"Lexington dictation"—"Lexington influence," seem to be the cant phrases of every political back-slader—whether in the legislature of Kentucky or in the congress of the U. States Lexington, thou art hoisted "over much!"

Mr. DUVAL, who is the writer of the subjoined letter, we have no personal acquaintance with—he is only known to us as a *public* character; and as such he is not only a fair subject for public remark and investigation—but he has rendered himself peculiarly so by the violent and unexampled attack he has made on what he chooses to designate the Lexington Junto."

What does Mr. Duval mean by the "Lexington Junto?"

From whom has he got his information that such a junto existed, and that they wish to rule the state?

The truth is, Mr. Duval knew that the vigilance and independence of the *Press*, in Lexington, would not pass his conduct unnoticed when it went to feed that every enemy who had murdered and tomahawked our fellow-citizens in the west—and who had burnt our towns and violated our women in the east. Mr. Duval was well apprised that when an *independent press* would expose such a vote to any section of the people of Kentucky, the effect would be irresistible. He was, therefore, unwilling to risk a defence of his conduct upon its intrinsic merit; and has taken the advantage of denunciation, to excite the prejudice of his constituents against the editors of a press who would never bend to his views—but whom he well knew, would act their part.

This is doubtless the reason he used the epithet "Lexington Junto," in the manner he has.

Suppose that the editors of this paper had employed an hundred pack-horses and drivers last spring, and had conveyed flour and bacon, &c. to Tecumseh and his warriors—would not justice and every consideration of propriety, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

I am at all time ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I suppose that the editors of this paper had employed an hundred pack-horses and drivers last spring, and had conveyed flour and bacon, &c. to Tecumseh and his warriors—would not justice and every consideration of propriety, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

"Our Camp is again in confusion.—The 4th of January has arrived, and the militia of West Tennessee claim their discharge. The General yesterday issued an order, commanding and ordering them not to leave the army—that if they did return home, they should be treated as deserters from the public service of the U. States. All the public arms are to be given up to day. There are a great many of the militia, who are not willing and will not go under these circumstances. The officers, mostly, are a little alarmed about their pay.

"Some friendly Indians came in last night with despatches from Maj. Gen. Pinckney, for Gen. Jackson. These Indians say, that the 'Red Sticks' have fortifyed themselves near, or at the Hickory ground; and that their whole force is in that neighborhood. The Georgians will march against them very shortly; and our General, anxious to do himself, will go as soon as Col. Carroll comes up with the mounted men—say the 14th of January.

stills did not pass, that no other tax bill would go down, I even voted for that—but to agree to Embargo ourselves, while the people have heavy taxes to pay, when I know that many of them could not pay their taxes, if they could not sell their produce, it did appear to me cruel and unjust to pass the Embargo law—which will effectually sink our produce down to nothing. If this Embargo is necessary for one year, would not it be necessary for seven years if the war should so long continue? And can any man believe that the people of our state, have as much sense and information as the Lexingtonians, and as they knew when I offered, I intended to act with independence, and not be a mere cypher; whether they approve of my vote or not, I hope they will do justice to my best intentions. Yours, with respect."

NOTE-BENE.—If a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expense, it is proposed to publish a splendid edition of the above letter on *Satin*, as an example of style, for the instruction of, & as an example to, the students in the Colleges and Universities of the United States.

DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE.

The British official accounts which have come to hand, confirm beyond doubt, the decisive defeat of the French chief and the success of the British cause.

From those statements it will be seen that Bonaparte has been checked by the defection and desertion of several of his able generals, and by the abandonment of considerable portions of his army. For it seems the very moment Murat made a gallant and skillful charge with the French cavalry, which carried him through the lines of the allied army, that the Saxon troops left the French standard and joined that of their enemies.

Thus it is, if Napoleon cannot be beaten by the skill and numbers of his enemy, he can be overcome by their gold.

The consequences of this important event will effect every part of the civilized world; for the pretensions of England, which have long aimed at the monopoly of all privileges on the seas, will now be more arrogant than ever—and suffering humanity will have to maintain her independence at the expense of millions of money and oceans of blood. But whilst the wretched inhabitants of Europe are doomed to be the companions of ruin and desolation, for a long time to come, it is matter of rejoicing to us, that the resources of the United States are amply adequate to support her independence amidst any order of things.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

It is with much pleasure we observe that Mr. Ewing from Logan county has introduced into the Legislature resolutions expressive of the sense of that body, as to the conquest and retention of the Canadas; without the effectuation of which a frontier of two thousand miles will have suffered in vain—and the exertions and blood of those heroes who have so much exalted the character of the nation by their patriotic daring, will have been expended only to erect a monument to the folly or imbecility or injustice of the times.

We hope that the intelligent and patriotic sentiment which inspired Mr. Ewing on this occasion, will animate and influence every member of the Legislature.

By the Southern Mail.

MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

We learn from our correspondent at Nashville, that Gen. TOLEDO, the commander in chief of the North Mexican Republican Army, would leave that place on the 12th inst. on his journey towards the intended scene of operations. May success attend his magnanimous exertions in favor of his oppressed countrymen!

NASHVILLE, January 11, 1813.

We have no further accounts of the operations of our southern army since our last publication. The Volunteer detachment of 60 days' men, were at Huntsville when we last heard from them.—They had elected their Field officers, to wit: Nicholas T. Perkins & John Doke, Colonels, Wm. Philips & T. T. Maury, Majors, and determined to go on to head quarters, provided the commander would accept their services for the term of 60 days



which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.
Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Ware-house, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.

OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterics fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from improvidence of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

Price \$ 150 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery on lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

Price two dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS.

Price one dollar.

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPOTMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, pallor of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or colic pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsies, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's *Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

DR. DYOTT'S

ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholic Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, & too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the ile they are sure to relieve.

DR. DYOTT'S

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

Price 50 cents per box.

DR. DYOTT'S

INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,

Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the

eyes, Price 50 cents.

DR. TISSOT'S

CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE

For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

To Journeyman

CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-1f.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-1f.

Kentucky Farmers' ALMANAC,

For the year 1814,

Just Published and for sale at this Office.

Winter Goods.

JOHN A. GOREHAM, & Co.

HAVE just received a large supply of fashonable

Merchandise,

from Philadelphia, which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

November 8, 1813. 45-1f.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given to

FLAX SEED,

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.

Downing & Grant.

N. B. We have a quantity of LINSEED OIL for sale.

July 12, 1813. 28-1f

REMOVAL.

J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

N. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the lb. or bbl. **SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES,** by the bbl. **2 CEEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,** 10,000 wt. **ROLL BRIMSTONE,** **PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,** **MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERAS GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL & YOUNG HYSON TEA,** **MADEIRA WINE.**

Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

Vaucluse Academy.

I PURPOSE resuming my school on the first Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

J. MOORE.

Vaucluse, two miles from Lexington, October, 9th, 1813. 41-1f.

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

For Sale

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accused to the house; or I will exchange said woman for a smart negro boy, from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

JOHN MARSH.

Lexington, Water street, Nov. 15, 1813—46-1f

TO RENT,

A comfortable Brick House,

On Main street—enquire of

J. L. DOWNEY.

Jan. 10, 1814. 2-1f

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommended the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr. Whitneys, and nearly opposite Mr. Postlewait's Tavern.

33-1f

August 14, 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-1f

May 10, 1813.

TOBACCO.

R. MACNAIR wishes to purchase a quantity of Inspected Crop TOBACCO, if application be made in a short time.

1-8t.

January 1, 1814.

Boarding.

PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert McGowan, on Main street, between the stores of Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owings.

Lexington, September 13, 1813.

WANTED TO HIRE

A Black Boy,

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

H. C. SLEIGHT.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49-1f

THE highest price in CASH will be given for

Clean Linen or Cotton Rags

Delivered to me in Lexington, at the corner of Main-Cross street, opposite to Mr. Patterson Bain's hatter's shop.

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, January 4, 1814.

L. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, January 4, 1814.

3

WILLIAM ROSS,